Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1835. [No. 2,185.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration, of the Good, Chattles Rights, and Credits, of JOHN HAWTAYNE, Doctor in Divinity, late ARCHDEACON of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esq., as the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 4th day of May, 18 5.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

London, 31st December, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. DAVID DEAS INGLIS, and Mr. ALEXANDER DAVID INGLIS, having retired from the Firm of INGLIS, FORBES, and Co, of Mansion House Place, East India Agents, the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in so far as regards the said DAVID DEAS INGLIS, and ALEXANDER DAVID INGLIS.

D. INGLIS.
MICHIE FORBES,
GEO. FORBES,
A. D. INGLIS,
W. H. LEITH,
J. MALCOLMSON.

London, 1st January, 1835.

Mr. David Deas INGLIS and Mr. Alexander David INGLIS, having retired from the Firm of INGLIS, FORBES, and Co., on the 31st December 1834, the business will henceforth be conducted by the undersigned, remaining Partners, under the firm of FORBES, and Co.

MICHIE FORBES,
GEO. FORBES,
W. H. LEITH,
J. MALCOLMSON.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY, OF 1835.

TICKETS and shares in the above Lottery, are for sale by Byramjee Nasserwanjee Dantra, at the office of Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co., at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets at Rupees	123	each
Half.....do.	62	do.
Quarter...do.	1	do.
Eighth,...do.	15½	do.

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, 13th May, 1835.

FIFTY-SIXTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

TICKETS and shares in the Second Class of the Lottery, for sale by BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE Dantra, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co., at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets... at Rupees	90	each.
Half.....do.	46	,,
Quarter...do.	23	,,
One Eight. do.	11½	,,

The drawing will commence on Friday the 22nd instant.

Terms—cash.

Bombay, 13th May, 1835.

FIFTY-SIXTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and shares in the 2d Class of the above Lottery, are for sale, at FROMMURZE SORABJEE's opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, vizt.

Whole Tickets at Rupees	90 each
Half ditto	46 "
Quarter ditto	23 "

The drawing will commence on Friday the 22nd instant.

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 13th May, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 13th inst, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will submit for Public sale, without reserve, a large and varied assortment of Cotton piece Goods, in a damaged state, comprizing—Tangibs, Grey Jaconets, Sheeting Cloths, &c. &c. &c., Further particulars will hereafter appear.

ON THE SAME DAY.

They will sell, a large and varied assortment of superior London made Saddlery by "Mirlees" consisting of Hunting and Ladies Saddles and Bridles complete, a numerous variety of spare articles of Saddlery, and Stable Furniture.

LIKEWISE.

Several cases of English Toys, imported per "Sherburne," consisting of every variety, including large *Rocking Horses*—the whole will be put up in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

ALSO

A variety of Household Furniture, Glass Ware, Plated Ware, &c., the property of several Gentlemen left the Presidency.

In addition to the above will be submitted for sale, a great variety of *Fresh* Stores, landed from the ship *Sherburne*, (which are sold principally on account of the ship not immediately returning to Europe) consisting of—Barrels of Salted Salmon, a variety of Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Jams, and Jellies, Sallad Oil, Brown Water Jugs, sundry Water Filters,—"Robins" Patent, and a few cases of superior Cherry Brandy, &c. &c. &c The whole of the above, can be strongly recommended.

Nesbit Lane, 13th May, 1835.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF OILMAN'S STORES.

ON Wednesday the 20th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will submit for sale, by Public Auction, without reserve, a variety of Oilman's stores, recently imported from the respectable House of J. J. Dickson of London, consisting of—Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup, Sallad oil, Lemon Pickle, Reading Sauce, Pickled Mushrooms, Beefsteak, Harvey and Quin Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, best Capers, Tarragona Vinegar, White-wine Vinegar, Durham Mustard, salted Salmon, Red Herrings, Pickled Herrings, Pearl Barley and Oatmeal.

The whole of the above being recently imported, is strongly recommended to public notice.

Nesbit Lane, 13th May, 1835.

CARBONELL'S WINES, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., the following wines, of superior quality, viz.

Superior old Sherry from—

Messrs. Carbonell and Son	Rs. 29 per doz.
Do. old Port do	24. do do.
Do. Claret 1st Growth do	" 45 do.
Do. do. do. in Pints do.	" 23 do.
Do. do. 2d Growth do.	" 30 do.

ALSO

The following high flavor'd Rhenish Wines, particularly adapted for the approaching hot weather,

Rheingaur per doz	Rs. 25
Schlos's Johannisberg (Tafel wine) Vintage 1818 19	" 25.

SALE by Public auction.—On Wednesday, the 27th instant. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co, will submit for sale, by public auction, without reserve, a variety of Band Instruments, belonging to the 6th Bombay N. I. comprizing as follows:—

B. and C. Clarionets, with 8 keys, and Leather cases and mouth pieces.
E. and F. ditto, ditto, ditto.
B. C. D. and E. Flutes with 1 key.
F. and G. Flutes with 4 keys.
French Horns and Cases.
Basoons, Large Drum, Tambourine, Turkish Cymbals, Tromb one, Triangle, Clarionet and Bassoon Reeds.

The Instruments are all in good order, and all commissions for the purchase of any part of the selection, will be duly attended to.

Nesbit Lane, 13th May, 1835.

TO be let—From the 1st of June until the 15th November next, "BELVIDERE LODGE" situated on the Parell road, and nearly opposite Lieut. Col. Dickenson's House.

For particulars apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 13th May, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Thursday the 14th May, YATES AND CO., will sell by public Auction, Ladies Side Saddles, Gentlemens Hunting do. Racing ditto, Girths, Martingales, Headstalls, Stable Collars Sircingles Curry Combs and Brushes, Ladies and Childrens fashionable fancy Straw Bonnets just imported, Children's frocks worked and plain, coulerdand white, a great variety of Steel Pens, Europe Table Covers, 100 Ream's of letter paper, 60 dozens of Wine glasses, Europe Boots, Argaund Lamps, a quantity of piece goods.

AT 1 P. M.

Several Horses, 5 Greyhounds, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1835.

1 Prize	of	100,000		100,000
2 Ditto	of	50,000	each	100,000
1 Ditto	of	25,000		25,000
2 Ditto	of	10,000	each	20,000
10 Ditto	of	5,000	do	50,000
10 Ditto	of	1,000	do	10,000
20 Ditto	of	500	do	10,000
36 Ditto	of	250	do	9,000
600 Ditto	of	110	do	66,000
682				3,90,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE's, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, vizt.—

Whole Tickets	at Rupees	125	each
Half....do...at..	" ..	63	"
Quarter..do...at..	" ..	32	"
Eighth...do...at...	" ..	16	"

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 13th May, 1835.

FOR SALE—Excellent Sherry, at Rupees 9 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of Messrs. DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1835.

HODGSON'S PALE ALE, IN H'HDS.

JUST landed from the Ship *Scaleby Castle*, (late H. C. S.), from London,—May be had on application to COWASJEE and HORMASJEE JERVAJEE, opposite to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1835.

Freight To China.

THE SCALEBY CASTLE, 1400 tons burthen, (formerly belonging to the Hon'ble E. I. Company,) Capt. THOMAS SANDYS, will sail for China early in June, touching at Madras, where she will be detained only a few days.

Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

Day's Buildings, 13th May, 1835.

શ્રી. ચીનનું. તોલ. જોઇએ*

વાહાણ. ઝશદેવખી. કેપ્તાનદલ. નાર
મો. ૧૪૦૦ ટનનું કપતાન. સામથી. શેન
ડીશ. વાલું. જે. આગલ. ઉગઆણ. પરાંતની.
ફીનદોસતાનની નામદાર કંમપનીનું. ફતુ.
તે. જુન. મહીના. બેસતાંગે. શ્રી. ચીન. પા
તે ઉપડી. જાય* ફ. વાહણ. શ્રી. મમરાજ
નું. બંદર. કરતું જાય. અને નાનાં. થોડાજ.
દીવસ. ખોટી. રેહસે*

જેનને. ફ. ખારકરાંગે. નોરી. માલ.
આપવો. હોઇ. તે. મીસીઅરસ. આડમ. ઇસ
મીનરની. કંમપનીની. આપીસગે. બંદાબસત
કરી. યહડાવે*

દાદીશેઠ. વાલી. કુબેરીગોલી ૨
તા૦ ૧૩ મી. મે. ૧૮૩૫

For Freight to such part as may Offer.

THE Brig *Regia*, Burthen 150 Tons, is daily expected from Madras. Apply to Messrs. OWEN, and Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1835.

For Passage To Scotland.

THE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSSTONE, Captain SMALL, will be despatched for Port Glasgow on the 31st inst. Has excellent poop accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. W. NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 13th May, 1835.

For freight of Opium to China; to sail on the 20th Instant positively.

THE fast sailing Schooner SYEED KHAN, of 193 Tons, Captain MCKINNON,—for particulars enquire of Capt. MCKINNON, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE new Ship EUCLES, Captain SMITH, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will be dispatched on 24th instant.

Apply to the Commander at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Rampart Row, 13th May, 1835.

NEAR THE CHURCH AT POONA.

TO BE LET,—Furnished, *except Beds and Bedsteads*, for four months, or a longer period, a very large Bungalow with a sleeping Bungalow attached, the same which SIR COLIN and LADY HALKELT, occupied while at Poona. For particulars apply, to Captain and Paymaster DARBY at Poona, or to PALLANJEE DHUNJEE, Parsee, Fort.

Bombay, 13th May, 1835

TO BE LET.—From the 1st proximo. The well known Commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Also a delightful airy residence in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq., and also the House in Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars, apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 13th May, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRINCIPLES OF REFORMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—He, or they, who would attempt to falter or bias the mind of man, to bar his efforts, or to interfere with his rational pursuits, or innocent sports or amusements, be he Prince, Premier, Peer, Priest, Police Magistrate, or Political Unionist, has infringed "the liberty of the subject;" and it matters not, what the means employed may be, whether law lecturing, legal abuse, or loyal pretension;—they are all equally objects of reprobation and correctional notice.

Providence has conferred on mankind certain faculties, which all have a right (unfettered by any check,) to employ to the best advantage, whether that may be for the individual benefit, or the communal interest, with which he may be associated. This natural and prescriptive right is, what is termed "liberty," and the aim of every institution, law, or rule, ought to be directed to the object of favouring the efforts, industry, and genius of all, whom they may influence.

It is obvious, therefore, that whatever checks the exertions even of a single member of a community, is not only an injury to that member, but weakens proportionably the beneficial efforts of that community to which he belongs, and, by a party of reasoning and application, weakens the power and resources of the state.

On these principles have the Reformers of Britain shown the disposition to act. They say—"remove every fetter or bar which weakens or depresses any branch of the industry, or any institution of the country; "and let us have no idlers and drones." There is surely but reason and equity in this! They tell the Prince, not to depress them to support in idleness a favoured few. They tell the premier, to remove from their shoulders a load imposed on them by the Priests who "neither toil, nor do they spin." They tell the Peer, that he has long wasted their means, crippled their efforts, and rendered their life a burden. They tell the Police Magistrate, to employ more vigilance, that their persons and property may be better protected and rendered more secure, and to investigate fully and maturely all complaints or offences which come before them, that disputes may be at once adjusted, and the merits of every case clearly understood—that evil disposed people may be detected—and much trouble, annoyance, and distress prevented; and they tell the Political Unionists, to be careful not to disturb the public peace, and not to interfere with any mans occupation, whether he is for, or against them; for, if their objects are laudable, they will easily be seen; but if they are for the purpose of urging unjust or unreasonable demands, they cannot and ought not to succeed, and must, in the end, entail much misery on themselves, their families and connections.

While these are the laudable objects which form the pursuit of the Reformers of Britain and, I may add, of the people of Europe, they have the best wishes of CERBERUS.

BOMBAY, 9th May 1833.

LETTER IV.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and capital of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry,"—HUMES ESSAYS.

SIR,—I have already spoken of two methods of collecting rents, which have been at most periods much in vogue in this country: I would now beg to draw your attention to another grievance of the landholder, which, if of less magnitude than those I have mentioned before, is not in proportion less injurious. I do not know whether the peasantry deem it real hardship or not; for their ignorance of all but what comes under their actual observation, and the excessive attachment they bear, (in common with all nations not far advanced in civilization) to ancient forms and customs, would perhaps render them more fearful of injurious consequences from innovation, than sanguine of beneficial. But, this should weigh little in the scale of reason. Where a nation is decidedly averse to any change, however advantageous it may be deemed by the ruler and his councillors, it should, it concerning only private conduct, be left to itself to adopt it, trusting only to the general good sense, assisted by the example of Government; but, when the alteration is of consequence in a public view, it is the duty of the public authorities at once to exert all their power in its behalf, at the same time taking care that their remedy be not worse than the disease. The antiquity of any existing institution is, no doubt, a prima facie evidence in its favour; but had it been allowed to be conclusive, the Reformation in England would never have existed, indeed the Pagan must still have remained the established religion of the land. The changes in both instances were carried into effect by the more influential portion of the people; and though, at first, perhaps even a numerical majority, composed of ignorant persons, were against them, these were unable to withstand the current, and learnt at last to glory in the creed which they once despised. As it is with religious, so is it with civil matters. The multitude are not always capable of judging of measures in their infancy, even if they had time and opportunity to do so; it is only after the fruits have become visible, that they learn to appreciate the conduct of statesmen, whom they then discover to have been labouring for their benefit.

The evil which I mentioned at the commencement of this letter, is that of allowing certain village officers and artisans to be paid by a contribution in kind from the neighbouring cultivators, of a something similar nature to that of tithe in England, though, from the multitude of claimants, far more vexatious.

The system of tithing lands in Europe stands on a religious basis, and assuredly, would never have stood so long, had it not been viewed by many very intelligent persons as an ordinance rather of the Almighty than of man, and, therefore, a subject in which it would be profaneness in human legislators to interfere. The security also of the Church Establishment has been supposed to be so intimately connected with the continuance of their institution, that the numerous supporters of the former, consisting of the larger portion of the wealth and talent of our native land, have always most strenuously opposed the abolition of the latter. This, then, resting on such a foundation, can form no precedent for ordinary proceedings. But even this, though it be so founded, proves, if carried to extremes, and the tithe be taken in kind, a source of great annoyance to those who are unable or unwilling to perceive that what they now lose in the profits of their land, they originally saved in its price; and that if tithe be done away with, they will have obtained a much more valuable estate than they really bargained for.

But the clergy themselves, (than whom perhaps there is not a more respectable body in existence,) have never objected to fair commutations for the dues of their respective benefices; by which means they avoid exposing themselves to the ill will of those disaffected to them, and so secure a more pleasant, if not an equal income. Here, however, the case is different; instead of one demand for a portion of the produce, there are several. The tenant is moreover usually too poor to enter into any pecuniary arrangement regarding their abolition, did custom sanction such a usage, and the claimants in wealth, wisdom, and respectability, stand most wofully behind the benefited clergy of Britain.

The vexatiousness, nevertheless, of the system to the landlord is nothing to its ultimate effects upon his Property. A considerate part of the village population, (for the families of these fee receivers must be included,) are for some time at any rate, provided with food sufficient, and thus, the necessity of purchasing is superseded. If this be the case, as it certainly is, in most villages in India, to whom is the farmer to look for the sale of his crop? Were a Shoemaker to set up a shop in a small hamlet, and were he obliged to present a pair of shoes gratis to many of the inhabitants annually, he certainly might expect little benefit from his trade: so it is with the corngrower; many of his neighbours are provided by him with present sustenance, and this, joined to the circumstance of his being totally without capital to enable him to keep his produce, or means to convey it to a better market, takes from him the only opportunity he might have of effecting a profitable sale. He has not a fair chance in his business. To give him this, the whole produce of the land ought to remain absolutely in the hands of the body of cultivators; they might then sell their own property, on their own terms; the necessity of food would oblige the purchaser to pay any price insisted on, while the want of money and competition among the growers themselves, would reduce that price to a proper level. The price in fact would be determined by what the producers could afford to take, and not depend on the parsimony, or extravagance of others. The cultivator would stand on the same ground as other dealers; the commodity required would have to be bought from one of his class or people must starve; the class therefore would certainly thrive. A bad season would not ruin them, as, where all the corn is wanted, competition would have less effect on the prices, and a good one would not injure their future prospects, by too largely increasing the hoarded stock, as the cheapness of the article would have its usual effect of increasing the consumption. In short, the landholder would, then, instead of being as he is now the working slave of the bunya, take his proper station in the social system, and no longer, the meanest, and most wretched of the people, would become respectable, and rich; the envy of his equals, and the pride and support of the government.

If you wish to know how these fees are to be abolished, I would say, that I am the last to advocate injustice to any. The present enjoyers of them have, no doubt, a right to them, and any resumption, without presenting an equivalent, would be the heighth of tyranny. But allowing this, I think that it would still be very possible to do away with them. Valuation might be made, and the total amount of compensation paid in the first instance by Government, and charged eventually to the renters of the land so redeemed. The manner, however, of redemption is a matter of secondary importance; the principle is the grand point to contend for, that once sanctioned, the settlement of the details would not be difficult.

If it be asked when this measure is to be adopted, I will answer that there is nothing I should reprobate more than sudden and important changes in the condition of any set of men; but, at the same time that I allow that the change itself should be gradual, and almost unperceived by the objects of it, till the entire revolution shall have been effected, yet, I imagine that the principle of the change should either be admitted by the ruler, or rejected, long before it be either possible, or expedient to carry it into practice. There can be nothing more despicable and more dangerous than a blind and vacillating policy, in which, not only the people, but their governors also, are ignorant what proceedings the morrow may bring for them which, these functionaries think that it is "sufficient for the day" to avert "the evil thereof," and instead of acting on a well studied and approved system, make their measures such a piece of unintelligible patchwork, that even themselves cannot understand its meaning. Such conduct is inexcusable every where, but especially in a country like this; for, here are no stormy popular commotions to encounter; here the will of the Ruler is the law, and no attempts are likely to meet with opposition, while the religion and condition of the people are respected. I know not a finer field for a philanthropic and intelligent Governor than India. Here is sufficient employment in the path of melioration for a life; benevolent designs will not be counteracted by an ignorant or designing populace, and, if his actions are not at first understood, their effects will in time be evident to all, and the memory of them will assuredly be most deeply imprinted in the hearts of these, hitherto unfortunate, but always honest, and grateful, nations.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
FOUNDLING.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Cadet W. H. Clarke, Infantry, from England.
Do. B. G. Morison, ditto ditto.
Asst. Surgeon F. Harrison, M. D. from ditto.
Cadet Edward Bowen, Infantry, from ditto.
Ensign C. A. Bennett, Queen's Royals, from Poonah.
Lieut. Simmons, do. do. from ditto.
Major Charles Payne, 16th Regt. N. I., from Surat.
Lieut. S. Landon, do. do. from ditto.
Ensign R. Jopp, do. do. do.
Asst. Surgeon E. Edwards, do. do. do.
Lieut. C. B. Rait, 1st Grs. from England.
Lieut. Henry Hart, 6th Regt. from ditto.
Asst. Surgeon Wm. Pitcairn, from ditto.
Major C. Ovans, E. Regt. from ditto.
Cornet Frederick, Cavalry from ditto,

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surgeon Bourchier, Irregular Horse, to Cutch.
Cadet Charles Burnes, Infantry, to ditto.
Capt. Decluzeau, Artillery, to Nuggur.
Lieut. J. Penny, 1st Lt. Cavalry to Rajkote.
Lieut. Harrison H. M. 4th Lt. Drt. to Kirkee.
Asst. Surgeon H. P. Hathorn, 15th Regt. to Cutch.
Lieut. Webb, Golundauze to Surat.
Lieut. F. Major, 6th Regt. to ditto.
Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, do. to ditto.
Capt. Macan, do. to ditto.
Capt, Cavaye, 21st Regt. N. I. to the Neilgherry Hills.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 9th.—Ship Asia, John Potter, acting master from Rio de Janeiro, 21st January.

Passengers.—Mrs. Tonge, widow of the late Master, and Francisco Joseph, a Portuguese Seaman.

May 10th.—Brig Resource, H. Smith Master, from London 23rd Oct. 1834, Algoa Bay 14th Feb. and Mauritius 19th March.

Do.—Brig May, A. Peel, Master from Liverpool 13th Dec. 1834.

Do.—The H. C. Schooner Cyrene Mr. J. Bird, Midshipman, from Bassadore 27th April.

Passengers.—Lieut. Lynch, 16th Regt. N. I. Serjent Ware and Beech, H. M. 40th Regt. and private Godfrey, B. E. Regt, from Persia.

Do.—Grab Brig Two Brothers, Wm. Deller, Master, from Calcutta 4th March, touched at Cochin.

Passengers.—Mr. A Abbott, late officer of the Barque Copernicus, and one Native.

DEPARTURES.

May.—Portuguese Barque Ann, J. C. Aguiar to Demaun.

Passengers.—Mr. J. Pike, Mr. W. Hopkins, 6 Native Lascars, and Mr. Semon.

Do.—Ship Prince Pegent, W. Bourchier, Master, to London.

Passengers,—Mrs. Andrews, and two children, Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Wells, W. C. Andrews Esq. C. S., Major Turton, H. M. 40th Regt., Lieut. Wells I. N., Capt. Poole, Cavalry, Ensign Shaw, E. Regt., Mrs. Murphy, and a European servant.

Do.—Portuguese Ship Susanna, L de Encarnacaõ, Master, to Demaun.

Do—French Brig La Navaria, B. Guerin, Master, to China.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	130	129½
First 5 per cent Loan No. 32), a 1st class,	107 ⅜	0174
Do. No. 31, a 1010, 2nd class ...	107	107
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class, ...		
Second five per cent Loan	108¾ *at*	108¼
Third five per cent Loan	110¼	110
Bills on England	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	103	71
Bills on Madras 30 days, ...	101¾	101¼
Canton Bills, ...	210½	210¼
Spanish Dollars per 100	221	221½
Sovereigns each, ...	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

May 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
,, 13th Wednesday	11 16	11 39
,, 14th Thursday	0 1	0.24
,, 15th Friday	0 47	1 10

To Correspondents.

G. T. ALLEN has been received, but the attempt, although more successful than the last, is still capable of improvement. He must eschew errors in harmony so palpable as

"the day it is *dawning*
for sweet is the *morning*."

BLANK in our next.

OBSERVER's communication has been received, but as the Paper from which he has copied the speech is before us, it is unnecessary to notice it in the way OBSERVER requests.

OPTIMUS had better address himself to the Secretary. TOMLIN is, we dare say, a very good sort of fellow, and we are sure will never allow his modesty stand in the way of his preferment.

MULTUS IN PARVO we decline.

We shall be glad to hear what VERAX has got to say, and by all means let him bring his "bundle of truisms" along with him.

CERBERUS and RIGHT postponed.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH MAY, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last have been, the Ship *Asia*, Potter, in charge, from Rio de Janeiro, the 21st Jan.; the brig *Resource*, Smith, Master, from London the 25th October last; the brig *May*, Peel, Master, from Liverpool the 13th Dec.; the Grab Brig *Two Brothers*, Diller, Master, from Calcutta, the 4th March; and the H. C's. Schooner *Cyrene*, Mr. J. Bird, I. N. in charge from Bassadore, the 27th April.

Passengers per Two Brothers,—Mr. A. Abbott.

Per Schooner Cyrene,—Lieut. Lynch, 16th N. I., with despatches from Persia, two Serjeants of H. M. 40th Regt., and one Private of the European Regiment, returning from Persia.

WE have been favored with the perusal of a letter from one of the individuals of the Detachment under Col. Passmore, dated Tehran the 29th March last, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract:

"We arrived at Tehran in the latter end of July (1834) but in consequence of the fever and ague making its appearance amongst us, remained inactive, for a period of two months, when orders were received for the Detachment to take the Field against the Kurds,—a race of people who inhabit the mountains between Tabreez and Turkey; We were two months in the Field, every thing was settled without a shot being fired from either side. We returned with the army to Tabreez, just in time to accompany Mahomed Mirza, (the present King) to the Capital. His uncle Ali Mirza having assembled a large force, declared himself King. He sent out his army to oppose the march of the Prince Royal—but terror seized their General—a brother of the Usurper, and all fled back towards the Capital. He was situated, as it were, between two fires, if he went back to his Brother, without fighting for his Brother's pretended claim, his head would have been the forfeit for his cowardice; on the other hand, if he allowed himself to be taken prisoner by the enemy, decapitation would immediately ensue,—but he acted a wise part to save his head.—He gave himself up to Sir John Campbell, who guaranteed that no harm should befal him. The whole of his army laid down their arms, seeing that their Chief had surrendered, and were all taken prisoners, but shortly afterwards released, and directed to return to their duty.

Our force then marched into the Capital, where Mahomed Mirza was crowned King. Every thing is now quiet in this quarter. The news arrived here a few days ago of the defeat of Houssan, Ali Mirza's Brother, who was at the head of the Prince Royal's army. He was slightly wounded, and fled with about two hundred Horsemen. All the rest were taken prisoners. Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Lindsay commanded the Royal army, with the assistance of two other officers, and six Serjeants of the Detachment. Col. Passmore and the remaining non-commissioned officers are at present in the Capital. I was prevented from writing from sickness, and no packet for India, I had been informed, had, or was about to leave this for India, since October last."

OF late we have not been able to learn any thing of the doings of the people of Goa. Ever since the landing of Don Manoel on the Malabar Coast, (of which we spoke in one of our late numbers) we understand the dawk from Goa has been stopped. It is well known that the individuals who seized the reins of Government there stood more in fear of the exposure effected through the Press than of any other threatened punishment, and they have, in consequence, prevented such letters as could throw any light on their proceedings, finding their way here.

Sr. Peres, the lawful Governor of Goa, is still in Bombay, but what his views with regard to Goa are, we have not been able to lea

THE affairs of Persia are interesting to us in many points of view. They are interesting so far as regards the individual exertions of our countrymen in supporting the cause of the legitimate dynasty, and they are of extreme interest so far as regard the footing on which we stand with that power. From the detailed account which we subjoin, and with which we have been favored by a Gentleman, who, from personal knowledge, has been able to give an accurate account, it will be seen that it was chiefly owing to the prudent and able management of our Envoy at the Court of Persia, and those under his command, that the rights of the lawful sovereign have been established.

It would serve little purpose for us to enter, at this moment, into the history of our diplomatic relations with Persia, or the policy which has dictated that line of passive conduct in its affairs which has hitherto characterised our relationship with that country, but it may be permitted us to ask why it is that, notwithstanding our acknowledged influence at that Court, so little positive advantage results to us, in a national point of view, from the connection? The chief object of a mission to that Court is, as we all know, the securing the Persian interest with a view to the protection of our Indian possessions against the aggressions of Russia, yet true it is, and of verity, that Russian influence is so strong at that Court that England is cajoled, deceived, and bamboozled, while Russia, day after day, extends her influence, fortifies her power, and stretches her domains to the utmost limit which her grasping ambition may choose to covet and demand. Such is the result of a most mischievous policy on the part of England, marked alike for its want of spirit in the design, and want of energy in the execution. England will fight the battles of Persia,—her best and bravest sons will risk their lives in her cause, yet while she reaps the empty shadow of glory, Russia secures the more substantial portion of the feast.

At the present time there is scarcely a demand we could make on Persia which would not be yielded. We would not advocate the policy of taxing her generosity at a moment when she must feel herself under a weighty debt of gratitude, yet a regard to the peace and safety of India, as well as the wish to prevent Persia becoming the theatre of war,—and which must sooner or later be the case if the interests of England and Russia remains opposed as they do, ought to induce the British Government to turn the present moment to the best account, and place themselves on such a footing in Persia as to leave the grasping Autocrat little hope of an asylum within the Persian territories should his ambition ever lead him to try the conquest of India. Napoleon ridiculed the mock-scruples of England in her diplomatic intercourse with the other nations of Europe. In the field, English men were formidable, he said; but in the Cabinet, they were children. It is too true. The questions which have agitated Europe for the last five years might have been set at rest with a single protocol had England acted on a determined policy. But the undecided character in which she appeared on the stage, left the other powers at a loss what to think, or what to do. It was her indecision that pointed the way to Mehemet Alli in his triumphant progress to the walls of Constantinople,—the same cause brought the Russians within those walls, and led to that treaty between the Russians and Turks which neither would have dared been a party to, had they not calculated on the usual passive policy of England—Holland also bears evidence to England's forbearance, and Belgium has no ground to be grateful. Poland has, with its

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last voice, denounced England as false to the cause of liberty, and all Europe gives echo to the charge.

With regard to Persia, such policy is dangerous in the highest degree, as it not only does not improve our hopes in that quarter, but is apt to create an idea that we are not so powerful a nation as we would wish to be thought. The experience of the past has taught us the course which ought to be pursued with regard to Persia, and the present time seems the most fitting for our purpose that could have presented itself.

The following is the communication with which we have been favored;—

"HAVING just arrived charged with dispatches from our Envoy at the Court of Persia announcing the accession of Mahomed Shah to the crown of that Empire, and fancying that an abridged sketch of our campaigning in that Country, subsequent to the demise of the late King Futte-Ale-Shah, may not be unacceptable to your numerous readers, I have been induced to look over the pages of my journal, and glean from them a few observations for your valuable paper.

Having performed a journey of unprecedented quickness from Constantinople to Tabreez in fourteen days and nights and twelve hours,—a distance of nearly 1500 miles, I arrived at the latter City on the 1st November 1834, and was greeted with a hearty welcome by Sir John Campbell, Envoy at the Court of Persia, who appeared much astonished at the short time in which I had performed my arduous task. It had never been performed by a European in such a short time, and only by one Tartar. My ride was through Asia Minor, whose mountains, valleys, and rivers clear, would charm the eye of the most fastidious cragonneur. However I must say that Tabreez, with its amphitheatre of red hills, was the most agreeable scene I had witnessed since leaving the shores of the Bosphorus.

A few days after my arrival at Tabreez there were rumours in the bazar of the Kings death, and which were in a few days after corroborated by the Prince Royal himself, who knowingly told Sir John that he had known it several days.

Sir John Campbell being certain of the Kings death, lost no time in preparing for a crisis, the probable consequences of which had attracted the attention of the Courts at Europe. He represented to the Prince the necessity of immediate and active measures—had orders sent off for the troops encamped at Khoe to march on Tabreez with all possible dispatch,—gave directions to Sir Henry Bethune K. L. S.—better known in Persia by the name of Lindsay, to get in readiness a park of artillery for immediate service. On the 9th of November Mahomed Mirza was publicly proclaimed King, and a grand salute fired on the occasion. On the 10th the artillery were all in readiness to march, but a want of money for their pay, which had not been issued to them for 3 years, was now sadly felt, and it was not without Sir John's assistance, and the great influence Sir Henry Bethune possessed over them, that they were prevailed upon to move, receiving an enaum of two tumauns, and a promise of their arrears at Tehran. Having got them off was a great point gained, as the Regiments coming in from Khoe, all in arrears, would be the more easily settled with.

The reports from the South at this period were varied and uncertain, but all agreed with respect to the unsettled state of the Country. A large Caravan from the Capital was completely plundered a few marches from Tabreez, and other acts of a similar nature were every day committed by the wandering tribes, who invariably take advantage of the unsettled state of the Country to commit all kind of depredations on their more peaceable neighbours.

The astrologers having found a propitious hour on the 11th for the King to commence his march on the Capital, he accordingly mounted, and proceeded to a garden about 1 mile from Town. On the 15th the troops arrived from Khoe commanded by the Amier Nizzam, and not in the most orderly state. They immediately made known their determination not to take the field untill all their arrears were paid. They encamped in frout of the Royal Garden, and were on the following day inspected by his Majesty in person, who was received on the parade with a royal salute from the artillery, and three volleys from the line. The officers being ordered to the front, he addressed them in a very kind and eloquent speech, promising them pay and honors on their reaching Tehran, but that at present 'twas not in his power to pay their arrears. He afterwards rode down the line, addressing each regiment as he passed, and recognizing several old veterans who had served with him in his campaign with his father Abaz Meerza, in Korasan. There were several hints given by the men, who are not at any time very particular about speaking in the ranks, regarding their pay, but all past off well, and the men returned to their camp.

The King, imagining that he had quieted the complaints of his regular army, took his final departure from the neighbourhood of Tabreez, leaving all his affairs in a most deplorable state, and what is still more extraordinary, and will scarcely be credited, his minister, the Kiam Makam, the next day followed his young Master, or spreading a report to that effect, hid himself in the Town, thus leaving all the affairs of a troubled country—a diadem at stake in jeopardy.

This conduct on the part of the Persian authorities necessarily increased the difficulties and responsibility which Sir John Campbell had to contend with, and which he surmounted in a firm and masterly manner. After a troublesome search of two days, and in which most valuable time was lost, he failed in procuring an audience of the Kiam Makam, and seeing no probability of assistance from that quarter, and from which much might reasonably have been expected, he commenced, single handed, to turn the tide of affairs which, owing to the innocence of the young King, and the mistaken policy of his minister, had nigh left the Bark on shore at the mercy of Pirates, he assembled the chief officers of the army with whom he had always been on most friendly terms, and satisfied those Gentlemen by means which are usually successful in Persia, and succeeded in getting the last Regiment out of Tabreez on the 23rd for the general rendezvous, Meana, where the King wanted to assemble his troops.

Sir Henry Bethune fearing the evil consequences that might accrue from our delay at Tabreez, made a bold movement across the Koftin Khoe, a difficult pass over a range of mountains which separates the Provinces of Azabijon and Teake, and proceeding on towards the Capital, took possession of Zungoora, a town of some importance, and placed himself in strong position outside the walls. He just arrived there in time to save the place, and relieve the Governor, Bahman Meerza, the King's Brother, of excessive fear, which had induced him to take refuge among the ladies of his Haram.

Sir John having arranged matters for the protection of the Tower, moved out to join the King on the 26th. His Majesty was very uneasy about our delay, and which he himself had occasioned, and the importance of which he now began to comprehend. Letters had reached him from Tehran written by some of his well wishers in that place, urging him to make all speed with his army, that his uncle the Zilla Sultan had crowned himself, was acknowledged King in the capital, and calling himself Adul Sha, was preparing an army for the field. We arrived at Meana on the 29th, where we were disappointed in not meeting the King who had crossed the Koftin Khoe the day before our arrival. We proceeded on the next morning, and joined His Majesty at Arken, and moving on in company, without halt, joined the advance force under Sir Henry Bethune on the 3rd December. Few circumstances of consequence took place during our march, except the arrival up the Ruk-ni-Dowleh (uncle to the King) who had left the Capital with orders from his Brother to raise an army in the district of Khumsa, but who, on perceiving our near approach, got alarmed and came in with about 200 horses. He stated that when he left his Brothers court they had not allowed themselves to think for a moment that there was any possibility of the Azabigar troops moving across the Koftin Khan till after the winter,—that they heard in the capital that the King had had a very severe attack of gout, and to remove which he had allowed his Chief Physician, assisted by Dr. Risch, to amputate both his legs. After a most unnecessary delay of 3 days, and during which time nothing of consequence took place, the King consented to sending in advance a force under Sir Henry Bethune, who was directed to keep our march in front of the main body. That officer accordingly commenced his march with 10 pieces of Artillery, and two Regiments, also a large body of horse, and a letter having been dispatched to the usurper guaranteeing him his *eyes, life*, and property, should he come to terms, sealed by both Sir John and Count Simonich. We commenced our march with the whole Army on the 7th for the Capital. A few days after our departure from Zungoora the Mootimet e Dowleh and the Opin E. Dowleh joined the King. They were both the ministers of His late Majesty, and well known characters in Persia. On the 10th we received positive intelligence of a force commanded by Emam Nerde Meerza having left Tehran, and a day or two thereafter the advance horse of both armies had some slight skirmishing near a village called Seea Dien, when those of the Usurper was obliged to retire, and our troops moving on next day took possession of a large town called Casben. This place, owing to the firmness displayed by its Governor, was not taken possession of by the enemy's troops who were refused provisions, and obliged to encamp some distance from the Walls. Here Sir John left the King, and proceeded in advance with Sir Henry Bethune, and by exerting the influence he possessed over the chiefs of the Prince's army, as well as by some clever negotiations with that Personage himself, succeeded in inducing a great many of the former to come over, & the Prince finding his ranks daily decreasing, came in himself to make terms on the 17th, and all his Artillery followed the example of their chief in the evening. Thus concluded our affair with Emam Nuder Mirza, who, having made capital terms for his Brother, was returning with a Firman to Tehran, in which it was made known that, should he abstain from plundering the Royal treasury, and doing any injury to the Town, he would be continued in his Government of the Province, and all his past conduct forgotten. The Prince had not proceeded far from our camp, when he met a party of men from the capital. These fellows were on their way to the King to give him the happy intelligence of the apprehension of the Zilla Sultan by the son of the Assiff e Dowlet, who made him prisoner, and placed him in charge of the Ladies of the Harem. They, by some means or other, learnt that the unfortunate Prince had Firman above alluded to, & the Prince, while taking tea with the chief, was made a prisoner by his followers and brought back to the King. We all arrived at Tehran and took possession of the Treasury and Royal Jewels on the 21st December. The last mile of our march, the road was strewed with the heads of Camels, Bullocks, Sheep, &c. sacrificed to the young King. An allusion to this entry to the Capital, and the splendid Coronation that followed, together with an account of our campaign against Fars will be continued in another paper."

A circular went the round of the offices yesterday, inviting Tenders for the supply of a fast sailing Vessel of 350 or 400 Tons to proceed with the utmost practicable dispatch to Socotra with a Detachment equal to that which sailed from Bombay for that Island in January last, and to convey to the Presidency, from Socotra, the detachment now there.

The accounts lately received from Socotra of the miserable plight the Detachment is in, must have induced the Government to adopt this step, but, in sending another body of Troops there, express instructions ought to be given against their pitching their tents, or taking up their quarters in the middle of the Swamp where the other detachment has been vegetating. The climate of Socotra is known to be healthy, but if men will locate themselves 'midst the vapours of the valleys, and breathe the exhalations of the stagnant waters, what can they expect? There is little doubt there was some cause for choosing the low ground, but as it has been found to be so unhealthy, the Government ought at once to give express directions for the removal of the Troops to some more elevated station.

We are glad to learn that the spirit of hostility shewn by the natives toward the Troops on their landing, has been somewhat smoothed down, and that there is now every hope that an amicable arrangement will speedily be effected for the possession by us of a portion of the Island.

THE late arrivals have brought us our English Files up to the middle of January, and as, at the present moment, our readers must feel more interested in what is passing in England than in local matters, we devote the chief portion of our space of this day to the English news. From articles by the ministerial and whig papers will be gathered the state of parties and the chances of success.

FROM the *Courier* of yesterday we extract the following portion of a letter from an officer on board the H. C. Sloop of War, *Elphinstone*, now in the Gulf, which gives an interesting account of deeds of plunder and battle done by the Pirates in those latitudes. We wonder what the wiseacre Committee at Calcutta who recommended the force in the Gulf to be reduced, will say to this work? We only wish the gentlemen who composed it had an opportunity of appretiating the tender mercies of those sable buccaneers, that they might be able to form a somewhat more correct opinion on the subject they had to discuss.

But what were our friends of the Elphinstone about when they allowed the chief portion of the band to escape? Could they not have managed to sink the Buggalows, or otherwise cripple them that they could not get out of reach?

We recollect having heard some report about reducing the India Navy to four ships, but the present circumstances clearly shew how foolish it is for men to write orders and give opinions about matters of which they know nothing. At this moment the Vessels of the Indian Navy now in commission are in no way equal to the duties required of them, and we believe, that, instead of reducing the number of vessels as recommended by (as we have heard) the Finance Committee (why was a subject such as the utility or inutility of the Indian Navy submitted to a Finance Committee?) the Government will be actually obliged to build or borrow some more vessels, or call on His Highness of Muscat to give them a helping hand.

"At day light on the 16th of April, we observed several buggalows to the S. W., upon which we turned the hands out, and made all possible sail towards them. At 6 we got them off the lee bow; when the whole of them closed. Shortly afterwards we fired a shot at the leading Buggalow. This was immediately returned, and she, and the others, lowered their sails, and puffed towards us. On minutely observing the former, we found she was full of men, and no doubt remained that the piratical fleet belonging to Abotha, bea was before us. The Arab pilot, indeed, recognised the vessels, and declared that the leading one contained Shaik Sooltan Shakbood.

When within Pistol shot the buggalows formed on our beam for action, upon which we immediately stood towards them, and having got the Shaik's buggalow on the starboard, and another large boat, which she was towing, on the larboard, we passed, between them, and poured into each a broadside of round and grape. The crew of the shaik's boat at the same time cheered, and some of them tried to throw grapnels towards us, but were immediately shot. About a hundred of them then rushed towards the head of our vessel with their long spears for the purpose of boarding us, but failed, having been repulsed by the fire from the small arms.

There must have been at least 200 men in the shaiks boat, and they must have sustained a very severe loss altogether.

Immediately after passing, about 90 men jumped over board, from the other vessel (which proved to have been recently captured,) and were picked up by the shaik's buggalow, which then made sail and stood to the northward. We endeavoured, at the same time, to close, but did not succeed, as the wind failed, and the chase made use of his sweeps.

In the mean while the remainder of the piratical boats boarded the abandoned buggalow, and stripped her of every thing that could be conveniently carried off, and then escaped.

In the night, having lost sight of the shaik's buggalow, we stood to the southward, discovered the abandoned buggalow, and boarded her, finding 8 bodies on the deck. About the same time we observed a raft at some distance, which we made for, and found nine men on it, who stated themselves to be part of the crew of the buggalow we had taken possession of, which it appeared was from Mangalore, and had been captured a few days before by the fleet we fell in with. The crew consisted originally of 91 men. A few are supposed to have escaped; but the greater part, including the Nacquedah, were put to death. The cargo consisting of Rice, Piece goods, and Iron, remains on board, with exception of the piece goods.

The Nacquedah's brother, who was on the raft, states that the pirates were in chase of another buggalow, when we fell in with them; but that, on observing us, they abandoned it. He also states that Shaik Kulifa, one of the principal chiefs of the Beniyas tribe, was on board the prize;—that the plan which had been arranged for attacking us was to board us on both sides, while passing between the two vessels; and that they felt quite confident of success; having no idea whatever of the effects of our broadside of 32 pounders. It appears, also, that about 25 bodies were thrown overboard, and that nearly the same number were taken away wounded. The number of killed, therefore, in this buggalow alone, was 33. The other must have suffered much more.

EUROPE.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—JAN. 7.

The Elections, hitherto, have more than realized our anticipations. Sudbury has returned two Reformers. Great praise is, we understand, due to the exertions of Messrs. BENJAMIN and ADAM SMITH, in making this a Reform Borough. Mr. COWPER, contrary to our expectations, has been returned for Hertford. We began to be apprehensive for Mr. WARD at St. Alban's; but he too, has been returned. From the part this Gentleman took last session, it gives us great pleasure to find that he will be in the next Parliament. His speech on Monday was truly excellent:—"It was not (he said) till he saw the utter vanity of the system of conciliation which Earl GREY was inclined to try with the House of Lords—it was not till he saw that Earl GREY was losing that by which only he could be supported; the approbation of the people—that he took his own course. The electors knew what that had been." The Whigs had certainly a difficult part to play. They had a Reformed House of Commons, and a Tory House of Lords, to deal with. It has now been demonstrated, that till a change takes place in the composition of the House of Lords, the country can derive little benefit from the Reform Bill; but it must be urged in justification of the Whigs, that if Earl GREY had not endeavoured to conciliate the Lords, a great outcry would have been raised against him, that he was too impatient—that he made no allowance for the feelings of the vanquished Aristocracy—and that he was eager to humiliate the Peers from a wish to destroy the most venerated institutions of the country. On the other hand, it is quite certain that by not keeping pace with the expectations of the people, he was alienating from him those on whom alone he could count for support on the day of trial, and encouraging the very men towards whom he showed so much forbearance, to repossess themselves of power, in the hopes that the divisions between Whigs and Reformers were irreconcileable. In their infatuation they actually believed that the people would quietly submit to be again fettered and manacled. The people, however, soon taught them that they understood thoroughly the merits of the question at issue. They knew that if the Whigs fell short of what was expected from them the Tories were the cause. All classes of Reformers, therefore, join in detesting the Tories and rejoice that they have at length put arms into the hands of the people, by which they will be crushed for ever.

The Tory papers are not merely extravagant they are actually rabid. The dog-star does not rage now; but cold, as we are told by philosophers, also affects the brains of many people. *The Times* tells us "that the days of the British monarchy are numbered." We wonder that it did not hint that the height of the window at Whitehall whence Charles issued, has been measured, in order that a scaffold of due height may be in readiness for a corresponding occasion? *The Standard*, improving upon *The Times* sees in the probable return for Bristol of Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Baillie, the triumph of Atheism, the suppression of the House of Lords, the abrogation of the Monarchy, "It is not—no Church of England, no high Church, or no low Church; it is no Church absolute. There is but one step further; but though we tremble to write it, it is an inevitable step, which was taken in the French Revolution. From no Church, men pass inevitably to no God." We see, then, what we have to expect, if Sir Richard Vyvyan—the "*polished*" Sir Richard Vyvyan—be defeated.

Our Evening Contemporary tells the tradesmen that "they are upon the brink of anarchy and ruin"; and hints to the bakers that the French Reforming baker who was hanged at his own door during the French Revolution may supply a precedent, ere long, for the management of English bakers. "Wives and children of tradesmen and shopkeepers (exclaims our Evening Contemporary), may the God of Mercy direct those to whom he has committed your temporal destiny to be wise by experience. But do you, at least, your parts to avert scenes like those which within less than forty years, have passed within a few miles of your own coast. Remonstrate, supplicate? Ask, will the cry of, Reformers' and 'no-Tories,' give us bread, employment, security, and peace? Will it not rather plunge us in blood, want, and ruin?" No, there is no salvation for us but in Knatchbull, and Herries, and Goulburn, and Stormont, and the son of the Duke of Newcastle, strengthened by the accession of Roden and the gallant Marquess of Londonderry when a Tory majority shall make it safe. We are now "upon the brink of anarchy and ruin." Where were we two months ago? Where were we when the tranquility of the country so much astonished Sir Robert Peel? Hey? presto, begone? The Duke of Wellington, the Saviour of the Monarchy and the Church, has only drawn us to the brink of an abyss in which we are like about to be precipitated. God help us? Let the bakers, in particular, look to it.

This is seasoned rather too high for *JOHN BULL'S* stomach. He sees no such mighty harmin a more equitable distribution of the revenues of the Church, and in reduced taxation. The tradesmen and shopkeepers will return to Parliament no man who will not protect property, and pay to the punctual discharge of all the national engagements. They are not to be frightened by bugbears. The Destructive they fear are Destructives whom the Tories wish to let loose on us.

The results, as we have already said, are everywhere more favourable than we anticipated. We refer our readers to our Election Intelligence. We may here observe that Lascelles has been defeated at Wakefield.

THE TIMES.—JANUARY 6.

The first pair of Members sent up to the new Parliament are those elected by the borough of Southwark—viz., Messrs. Humphery and Daniel Whittle Harvey; the latter gentleman taking on all occasions credit for his hostility to the institution of an established church. *Si sic omnes*, we can only say that the days of the British Monarchy are numbered. The Church, the Army, the House of Lords, the King, the Queen—all came in for their portion of that deep rooted dislike of which a sardonic sneer upon the countenance of his loyal reforming gentleman was an outward emblem more significant than a volume of invective. Read only the speech of this straightforward personage, whom Colchester has given to Southwark, and then ask, with some of our curious contemporaries, but "where are "these enemies of Church and State whom you "are pleased to call Destructives?" Mr. W. Brougham had the honour of refusing to pledge himself to that catalogue of revolutionary undertakings for which the Southwark electors deemed it superfluous to demand any other pledge from Mr. Whittle Harvey than his character, so that the learned gentleman found it hopeless to confront the poll.

In the City yesterday, the nomination of candidates took place at Guildhall, when four "Reformers" and three "Conservatives" were proposed to the electors of the capital. The show of hands is described to have been altogether favourable to Messrs. Wood, Grote, Crawford, and Pattison, upon whom accordingly the election was declared to have fallen. A poll, however, was demanded on behalf of the opposing candidates, and the voting will commence this day.

"They are wrong and inconsiderate who assume that we have taken any pleasure in holding up to public notice the languor, unskilfulness, and bad success of those who managed the Conservative cause, as compared with the friends of the "movement." As little satisfaction had we in anticipating from the canvass of the three or four past days, that the materials of victory under the ablest management might so far as the city constituency were concerned, possibly prove inadequate to the desired end. But our object as well as our duty was to tell what appeared to us to be the truth, in respect both of the strength of the parties and of the qualifications exhibited by the leaders; and whatever may be the result, or however partially unfortunate (if it should prove what we yet hope it will not) to the cause of just government and of rational reform, no such disadvantage can be in the slightest degree mitigated, but the reverse, by flattering ourselves or others with representations delusive on the face of them. One fact, which in justice to the "Conservatives" ought to be stated, is, that they had originally no intention of raising an opposition to their present antagonists, who were therefore several days earlier in the field. We admit, too, with great pleasure, the uncommon exertions made yesterday—exertions which, if strenuously and zealously continued, will yet secure a triumph.

Lord Stanley's address to the constituency of North Lancashire has been published, and is, as might be expected, worth attention. His Lordship, after reminding the electors that he had always been a Reformer, ecclesiastical and civil, but always likewise the protector of Church and state from hazardous innovations, proceeds to explain his retirement from the late Ministry, with which in the general work of reform he had cordially co-operated, because of its having resolved "to one important step, of which he feared "the destructive tendency," meaning, of course, the contingent alienation of the property of the Irish church; and "I declined to "join the Administration which is now formed, "because I had no public grounds for confidence "that they would boldly and strenuously act "upon those principles of reform, which I be-"lieve to be essential to the national welfare." And if Lord Stanley had no grounds which he could state publicly and formally for that confidence wherein alone he could justify, to the satisfaction of his own mind or of his observant country, a close junction with a party which he had hitherto opposed, who will say that his declining at that time, and under those circumstances, to unite with it, was not the part of an honest and high-minded man? But mark the sequel of Lord Stanley's address. He does not allege the want of ostensible grounds for confidence in the present Ministers as a pretext for that factious and unprincipled opposition to them,—for that condemnation without a trial,—for that expulsion from office with a hearing, which has been so disgracefully threatened in other quarters,—quarters not to be named in the same century with Lord Stanley,—for any one of those attributes of public virtue, knowledge, ability, or usefulness, which entitle statesmen to the respect and gratitude of an enlightened nation. Lord Stanley goes into Parliament, "not pledged "to support, nor to *oppose the present*, nor "any other set of Ministers." Should "he find "that the Government, however composed, give "full and free scope to the principles of reform," he will lend for such a purpose "his cordial aid." Should the rashly endanger the institutions of the "country," "he will labour earnestly to protect those institutions." Should the present Ministers "*be slow to remedy acknowledged* grievances, or "*madly resist the rational desire of temperate improvement*, my voice will be but one among "the vast majority of my countrymen *who will* "*compel them to advance* in the steady progress "of unflinching but constitutional reform." This is the language of an honest man—this is the determination of an independent mind. For this we had ourselves humbly endeavoured to dispose the political feelings of the country, from the first hour of the accession of the Conservatives to office. These same sentiments, in almost the same words, have been avowed by Sir Francis Burdett to the electors of Westminster. They are not the sentiments of sordid and desperate faction, and therefore the praise and adoption of them will be confined to the just, the wise, the disinterested, and the patriotic—that is, to a large majority, we hope and trust, of the representatives of Great Britain.

MORNING HERALD.—FEB. 28.

The struggle of party upon the amendment to the Address having terminated last night without any further division, we now hope the real business of the country will be allowed to proceed. There are already notices of motions on the paper sufficient to occupy the whole time of a long session. Genuine patriotism would dictate to the representatives of the people that the interests of the country ought to have prior claims on their attention to the indulgence of their own selfish feelings and party animosities.

Taking together the contest for the office of Speaker, and the debate on the amendment to the Address, the whole week has now been wasted upon other matter than the business of the country. The result of the former contest has been to place an inexperienced gentleman in the chair, instead of one of the ablest and most experienced by whom it had ever been filled. The result of the other contest has been to carry, by a majority of seven, one of the most vague and milk and-water amendments that we ever knew to have been moved in the House of Commons. Even the Globe described this amendment as only asking the assent of the house to "a few plain propositions most inoffensively stated." We admit the "inoffensiveness," for the amendment neither states nor implies that ministers are unworthy the confidence of the country; nor does it at all resemble that vote of censure which was threatened to be moved upon Sir Robert Peel's administration for accepting the offices of the displaced Whigs. But why was so "inoffensive" an amendment moved, after the boasts which the Whig-Radical press had made of the opposition being able to command a large majority to carry a really "offensive" amendment—an amendment expressive of a want of confidence in ministers.

Such an amendment would have been intelligible, and its object would have been intelligible also. It would go directly to the point of turning out ministers; but we cannot conceive what rational object—or even what definite party object was to be served by the insipid, unmeaning amendment that was moved. The reason of allowing the "fire" of the original intention to go off in the "smoke" of such a performance was let out by Mr. Hume in his speech last night, when he observed that "he had no hesitation in admitting, in accordance with what had fallen from honourable members on the other side of the house, that there was a great difference of opinion among hon. members on his (Mr. Hume's) side of the house on many points." We hardly required Mr. Hume's authority for the fact. Wide indeed on many questions is the gulf that separates the political principles of Lord Howick and others of his party from those of Messrs. O'Connell and Hume. If the latter had not had reason to know that they would have been left in a minority, in case they had gone the length of moving so strong an amendment as the Whig-Radical press threatened, they would have moved such an amendment. Their not having done so is a confession of weakness and a virtual defeat.

When that strong amendment which was to turn out the ministry, without giving them a "fair trial," was threatened immediately after the election for Speaker by the Whig-Radical press, it was stated that it would be supported by thirty or forty members more than voted with the majority on that election, there being about that number, as we were assured on the same authority, who voted for the late Speaker from personal friendship alone. When it came to the point, however, it was found to be imprudent to move such an amendment at all, as it could not be carried, and even the "inoffensive" amendment that was substituted for it, was carried by a smaller majority than the election of Mr. Abercromby. We want to see the measures of the ministry, as we have all along maintained it is only by their measures they can be fairly tried. The Whigs admitted, by the mouth of their Lord Chancellor, that they had "done little last session, and would do less the next." When they fell the choice was either the present ministers or the Destructives. We never supported the principles of the latter, and trust we never shall. What then remained, but to see what sort of measures the present ministers would propose, feeling as they must, and as they have acknowledged they do, the necessity of governing in the spirit of the Reform Act. For these reasons we resolved, as far as lay in our power, to obtain for the ministers a "fair trial." Lord Stanley and his political friends, whose patriotic principles, and whose attachment to the cause of reform no reasonable man can doubt, act upon the same principle. The elections in the provinces throughout England showed what the acme of the country was on that subject. Reason and true patriotism dictate that, if the measures of the ministry are good, they should be supported; if not, they should be opposed; but the battles of mere party spirit are not the battles of reason or patriotism.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—MARCH 2.

We heard last night, on good authority, that a *split* has already occurred in the Ultra-Tory Ministry, and that the Duke of Wellington and some of his more immediate partisans and personal adherents retire from the Cabinet. We have no doubt that this disruption must take place, if it has not already occurred. We have a Ministry, but no Government. The Cabinet, from its composition, possesses not the confidence of a majority of the Commons. Whatever tactics Lord Stanley and his *tail* may temporarily adopt, it is evident that they cannot effectively coalesce with the Wellington-Peel Ministry. The substitution of Lord Stanley for the Duke of Wellington cannot give to Sir Robert Peel any additional strength. The King can be extricated from his difficulties by the retirement of the entire Administration, and the union of the whole Liberal Party, which possesses all the necessary essential for a strong and reforming Cabinet. In the meantime we forbear giving publicity to many rumours which reached us last night. If the Tories cannot agree even with regard to a short measure of reform, we must not expect from their hands any real liberal policy. We suspect that the Conservatives are now sensitively aware of the perplexity and political difficulties in which they have so wantonly involved the King. His Majesty could not fail on Saturday to perceive that the Reformed House of Commons, notwithstanding the corrupt practices and electioneering influence of the Tories, will not submit to the imposition on the country of a Tory Ministry. We do not doubt that we are on the eve of some curious Ministerial changes. No partial patch-work of the tottering fabric of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet will hold it together. It cannot exist—and the defection of the more violent and discreditable portion must be soon followed by the dispersion of the remainder. They endeavoured to fortify themselves against the people; but their works have been found untenable, and they will soon be forced to dislodge.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

Official advice has been received by this Government of a very important and beneficial change, which will shortly take place in the arrangements of His Majesty's Packets for the conveyance of mails and passengers in the Mediterranean. It is intended that the Steamer from Falmouth shall not proceed further than this Island, but remain here to examine her boilers, and repair her machinery when necessary, while two other Steamers will be employed in carrying on the mails and passengers from Malta to Corfu, and from Malta to Alexandria; and upon their return, the Steamer for England will again take up the line of communication, and proceed to Gibraltar and Falmouth, after one day's delay.

The passages to Corfu and Alexandria will then be made as follows:—

To Corfu.	Days.	*To Alexandria.*	Days.
From Falmouth to Malta.....	17	From Falmouth to Malta.....	17
—Malta to Corfu....	5	—Malta to Alexandria.....	6
Stay at Corfu, waiting the return of despatches from Athens	8	Stay at Alexandria....	6
From Corfu to Malta..	5	From Alexandria to Malta.....	6
Delay at Malta of the Packet for England	1	Delay at Malta of the Packet for England	1
From Malta to Falmouth.....	17	From Malta to Falmouth.....	17
Out and home..	53	Out and home....	58

The establishment of branch steam packets here to comple e these two routes, will not only embrace greater convenience and greater safety in the several lines of communication, by allowing time for each of the steamers to examine and make good any defects of the vessels or their machinery, but the desire of the East India Company to set on foot a steam communication with England by the Red Sea, is thus effectively met by his Majesty Government.

The branch steamers for this service, will probably leave England in the course of the present month, so that the new system may commence on the arrival of the February Packet here from Falmouth. This plan is well combined with the arrangement of the East India Company, as the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer from Bombay will arrive at Suez in February, so as to meet our branch packet, which will arrive at Alexandria about the 25th of that month. The *Hugh Lindsay* will then wait for the despatches for India which will leave London by the subsequent mail of the 1st of March.—*Malta Gazette.*

CASE OF CAPTAIN ROBINSON AND GENERAL DARLING.

Captain Robinson has been found guilty of a libel on General H. C. Darling. The facts charged by him against the late Governor of New South Wales were not disproved, but the proceeding being by indictment, he was convicted on the fiction that the publication tended to a breach of the peace. There is no doubt that General Darling applied a torture to two soldiers guilty of theft; and for raising his voice against this barbarity, Captain Robison was persecuted, and for saying "thus dids thou," for denouncing the abuse of authority he is now found guilty under the inquitous libel law which shields the oppressor, and crushes the champion of humanity who arraigns him. The implement of torture was an iron collar round the neck, with spikes about half a foot long before and behind, and chains from the collar to rings round the ancles. There are many persons ready to prove that this torture was applied; but for stating the fact Captain Robison is convicted of libel. This is the reward of his country's laws for his interference in the cause of humanity. We regret that the attention we are compelled to give to the leading subject of the present time will not permit of our entering into fuller observation on this atrocious case, but we shall return to it in fitting season, and General Darling may be assured that he shall not escape by vice of the libel law. The conviction shall not shield his conduct. The case will again be brought before Parliament, and with a much completer statement. We cannot dismiss the exasperating subject without remarking that no high Tory Judge could have borne more hardly on the defendant than Chief Justice Denman—nay, we do not believe that there is a high Tory Judge who would have dealt with the case as he did.—*Examiner Dec.* 13.

ADDRESS OF THE MARITIME OFFICERS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE KING.

"Most Gracious Sovereign, We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, Officers of the late Maritime Service of the East India Company, most humbly desire to approach your Majesty, to express our gratitude for the honour which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon us, in granting us your Royal permission to retain the same nominal rank we have heretofore held, and still to appear in your Majesty's presence in a uniform, the badge of distinguished services for which it was granted in the early part of the East India Company's history. The discontinuance of our service formed part of an arrangement for the benefit of your Majesty's subjects, and if any other consideration could alleviate our feelings on being deprived of a profession which has already received many marks of approbation from its King and country, it is the favour with which your Majesty has, at its termination, been graciously pleased to regard it. The memory of that service will be ever dear to us and its members will ever feel a debt of gratitude to their Sovereign, which can only end with their existence. We appealed to your Majesty, and we did not appeal in vain. The readiness with which your Majesty was pleased to grant the prayer of our memorial creates in our hearts the most lively and grateful sensations; and whilst we offer cordial thanks in behalf of ourselves and absent brother officers, for the condescension with which your Majesty has thus been pleased to honour us, we beg leave to tender our sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the throne, and of our sincere and dutiful affection to your Majesty's Royal person. In conclusion, Sire, we earnestly pray that your Majesty, under the protection of Divine Providence, may continue to enjoy health and happiness, and that your faithful subjects may long have the blessing to behold on the throne of these realms, a Monarch so deservedly the object of affection to his people, and of pride to every British sailor."

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Since the memorable Thirty Days, we have had no French news of greater importance than that of the debate which has just opened the sittings of the French Chamber. It has, in the first place, broken up the *juste milieu*. It has placed, between M. Mapu's party and the pensants of royal favour, an impassable gulf. It has left no course open to those statesmen, but that of declared opposition, which they have accordingly proclaimed against the party of the Doctrinaires. It has proclaimed, in language not to be mis-

derstood, that the King of the French, the only fixed and irresponsible member of the Executive is to be, hereafter, the only governing statesman of France. It has finally established that the system by which, with the formal help of the Doctrinaires, he meant to govern, shall be a system of *resistance*. By this word, which, it will be seen, has been employed in its most emphatic sense must necessarily be implied, not merely the suppression of every anarchical ebullition which the Revolution of 1830 may have called, or may hereafte call into existence, but the repression also of all those political improvements and amelioration for which that revolution was alone accomplished, and which its great spirit is alone capable of developing. Resistance is now the rallying word of the Court, and the Council Chamber, and the principle of Absolutism, against the pretences of which, in every shape, the men of the Revolution fought and died, is again for a time triumphant in France. How long this may last is another matter. It is not likely that the Doctrinaires can rely for a continuance of the present support of their majority, for the once compact body of *juste milieu*ists is broken into parts, and majorities must hereafter wait, in a great degree, on good luck or good measures.

We had no anticipation last week of a debate of this sort, when we remarked on the circumstance of the usual opening address having been dispensed with by the Ministers, for the purpose of avoiding any preliminary matter of contention. It appears, however, that so much irony and derision was found to be indulged in against the Ministers, and the grounds of it appeared so plausible and incontrovertible, that it was deemed impossible to go on with the legislative session without first calling on the Chamber of Deputies to express, by a specific vote, whether the Ministers had or had not its confidence. A resolution to that effect was accordingly proposed, and M. Thiers, in its support, and in defence of himself and his colleagues, called into requisition all his acuteness and eloquence. He first made some personal revelations. He declared that neither personal nor political points of difference occasioned the break-up of their former Ministry, Marshal Mortier, who has now accepted the post of President of the Council, had, M. Thiers said, *refused it* on Marshal Gerard's retirement. It had then been offered successively to several members of the Cabinet, "It had been offered," says M. Thiers, "to M. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. the Minister of Finance; *I myself had offered it to my honourable friend* M. Guizot. No one of these honourable colleagues would accept the charge." If this is true, the rumours we have heretofore given concerning differences between Thiers and Guizot must necessarily have been false. M. Thiers then went on to communicate, in the distinct and emphatic terms following, the new Ministerial system:

He had always looked upon the French revolution as a magnificent event, which had, no doubt, caused great affliction in the world, but that it had also endowed it with immense benefits, inasmuch as it had brought on, prepared, and ensured the regeneration of Europe. Under the restoration it was incomplete, because it had not had for its result the true representative monarchy. But there was also another profound conviction that was as strongly impressed on his mind as the first; namely *that from the very hour that this revolution became victorious, it became necessary to have the courage to stop short and to resist, in order to guide it*; for he was convinced that the only cause of the objects of revolutions being frustrated was that their limits had been outstepped. He was anxious to state, without disguise, to the House and to the country, that he was a Minister of the Government of July, *in order to resist the revolution when it wandered from the right path*. He could not fulfil his mission upon other conditions. He said so openly, in order that every body might understand him. *(Très bien, très bien!)* He was there not to stifle the revolution, to arrest its progress, but to save it, by conducting it to its true destination. If he was wrong, let his frankness be imitated; they would leave the field free—but with a feeling of grief for the country—to those who would frankly say, "We must give way"—at the point where they (ministers) declared, "We must resist." As repeated, they were the Ministers of Resistance. (Agitation.)

This language has a meaning plain enough. After M. Thiers had finished, some of the members of the three days' ministry rose to make *their* explanations. M. Passy stated the causes of their sudden fall. It appears that he had made up his mind to resign on finding that the members of the Cabinet were to be the mere tools of, and to bear the whole responsibility of all the acts emanating from a superior will. M. C. Dupin followed him corroborating this, and stating further that, "when they were sworn in before the King, they ardently wished for conciliation, believing that the prerogative of pardoning might be safely exercised." (Sensation.)—M. Etienne then addressed the Chamber in a most eloquent and impressive speech adjuring it to pass a vote confirmatory of the address presented in August, when Dupin was evidently the first man in the Chamber, and the representative of its opinions—the address that had been dictated by him in a spirit hostile to the Ministry which, we accepted it, not daring to move even an amendment. M. Etienne finely answered the demand of the Minister of the Interior for a "fixed system."

A system of Government is modified according to circumstances, which are essentially variable; its execution depends upon the talent and the prudence of the statesmen who have imagined that system; but woe to the government in whose eyes a system degenerates into a sort of fixed idea, and which pays no attention either to the changes which are taking place in so variable a society, or to that experience by which the most superior minds are enlightened and moderated, or to the operation of time which calms the passions, or the progress of public intelligence, by which so many errors are rectified and so many illusions dispelled!

M. Guizot spoke after him. We gave the most striking passage in his address;—

But it is because we have resisted—it is because we have exhibited energy for the safety of the country—it is because of this that we have excited animosities, and have to combat the difficulties which encounter us. It is because we have boldly dealt with the evils of our situation, it is because we have met with a high head and firm heart all its perils, that we are now accused, and obliged to defend ourselves. (Marked sensation.) This is the attitude to which we appear before you. We are known—proved; the Chamber is not. It is yet to be learned whether this Chamber is devoted, like the preceding one, to the revolution of July. ("Yes, yes!" from all sides.) The Chamber may, indeed, change its opinions every day; it may vary on such or such question. We are not foolish enough to think, that in giving its aid to a government, it becomes its slave. But we must know whether, in the general principles of government, in the scope of its policy, in the direction we follow, the Chamber will go, not by the side of us, or before us, or behind us, but with us, giving us its effective support, of which we have need. If the Chamber will do this, there are no difficulties, no combats, no disgusts, no embarrassment, which can discourage us. We shall be above discouragement; but never will we consent to hold to power a single day, against the distinctly expressed will of the Chamber. Many have spoken of love of place, and of obstinate, exaggerated ambitions; it would be easy to hurl back these taunts on those from whom they come, and to tell them, if we wish to keep our portfolios, they wish to get them. But God forbid I should hold such language. It is degrading both to myself and to those to whom it might be addressed. In honouring our adversaries, we honour ourselves. Let us honour ourselves in our adversaries; but we ask, in our turn, for the same justice, and will not suffer that they should speak otherwise of us than we speak of them. It is not us, but our system, that is attacked; this system is the question before you; it is the system which we uphold, and will uphold, and on which the Chamber, for the first time, is called upon to pronounce judgment.

After M. Guizot, the President Dupin left his seat and ascended the tribune. The reasons already given by M. Passy and his colleagues could bear, we have seen, only one interpretation; but they were stated with reserve, and with every term of delicacy and respect to the King. M. Dupin took a different and more decided course. He flung himself at once into personal, as well as political, opposition to Louis-Philippe.

After their resignation took place, a noble personage (M. Molé) was charged to construct, or rather re-construct, the Cabinet. M. Molé called on him (M. Dupin), stating that such was the case. "He proposed to me (said M. D.) to take the seals. I refused, and I gave my reason. I declared that I would accept office under his premiership, or under that of any president of the Council, *provided he was really President of the Council*. The orator proceeded to say, that he had also stated the impossibility of his joining certain personages in a Ministry. He had been censured for his backwardness—he had been denounced by the press as incapable of holding power, or of deserving it, because he had not forced himself into power or place on this occasion. He declared, that if he had often refused to be Minister, this was not owing to timidity, *but merely because place had never been offered on those honourable terms which alone he could accept*. It was his maxim that the Cabinet should be a united one, *presided over with dignity, and enjoying independence*, so as to protect the royal responsibility. The King had the power of observing the march of affairs, of rejecting at need the counsels of his Ministers; *but his Ministers, at the same time, ought to enjoy the privilege of conferring amongst each other, in order to be able to give the Crown that dignified and independent council which alone is the honourable and the fit*. "Such are my ideas (said M. D.); *I have refused seven times to be Minister, and I will refuse a thousand times unless upon these conditions*." The orator then passed to the circumstance of his having recommended M. Passay to accept office. He owned that he had done so. M. Passay has himself explained to you his situation. He was not even present; he was sent for, solicited—his reason, his sensibility, his patriotism, were all appealed to. He has told you the obstacles he and his colleagues encountered, and what caused their retreat.

This speech created a great sensation in the Chamber. It struck the loyal, it is said, as an act of treason, and the timid and the interested as an act of most imprudent and wrong-headed frankness. It has lost Dupin his cause for the present—yet the more generous feeling—but it has redeemed his character as a public man and a statesman. After this speech the difficulties of M. Thiers in finding a Prime Minister among men of civil habits or eminence, are indeed explained. It is not strange that almost all have refused to accept an office of which the responsibility is real, while the power is a shadow.

The debate, which commenced on Friday, was closed at half-past six on Saturday, when the Chamber was called upon to vote by ballot on the following resolution, proposed by M. Hervé, a Ministerial member:—"That the Chamber, being satisfied with the explanations given relative to the line of policy pursued by the Government, finds nothing in it opposed by the Government, finds nothing in it opposed by the Government, finds nothing in it but what is conformable to the principles laid down in its address, and therefore passes to the order of the day." Of 315 members present 301 voted, when there appeared 184 votes in favour of the resolution, and 117 against it, leaving a majority of 67 in favour of Ministers.

This majority was in part the result of the somewhat too inveterate personal tone of M. Dupin's speech. "The consequences of the vote," says the correspondent of the *Chronicle* "will be serious; far more serious, indeed, than if the Ministers had not been able to obtain the retraction of the address. It throws the greater part of the *Tiers Parti* irrecoverably into opposition. To measure the extent of the danger, one may judge of them by the tone of the *Debats*. It this morning almost begs pardon for its victory of the men whom it has conquered. The consequences have been summed up in an expression which I heard fall from the lips of one of the Deputies of the *Tiers Parti*, not very many hours after the decisive vote. This was—*Eh bien! je voterai pour la reforme electorale!* It is well; for my part, I shall now vote in favour of electoral reform!"

The King of the French is at present, undoubtedly, in a very false position. His personal objections to Dupin and his party are now, it is evident, insuperable. It was a dilemma of this sort that destroyed Charles the Tenth. Suppose M. Dupin and the *Tiers Parti*, with the help of the regular opposition, recover at it is most likely the confidence of the Chamber. How will his Majesty then act? He must either take to his councils men whom he hates personally or he must resign the crown. The nation, we imagine, would scarcely object to the alternative.—*Examiner, Dec.* 13.

ACTION OF CRIM CON.

LIEUT. BRESLIN v. CAPT. CARNEGIE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—WESTMINSTER, DEC. 6.

This was an action against the defendant, to recover compensation in damages for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.—Mr. F. Pollock stated the case to the jury. The parties to the case, which it now became his painful duty to lay before them, were both officers in the army. Towards the end of 1827, or in the beginning of 1828, the plaintiff became acquainted with a Miss Roby, at Dover, he addressed her by permission of her mother, and in May, 1828, with the full approbation of her mother, who was her only living parent, and who was present at the ceremony, the plaintiff and Miss Roby were married. She was then scarcely eighteen, and he was not twenty-five years of age. She was possessed of some fortune, and was very accomplished. She was, besides, a person of considerable personal attractions. The plaintiff was at that time in the 63rd Foot, but he soon afterwards exchanged into the 9th Lancers, and with that regiment removed from Dover to Leeds, from Leeds to Nottingham, from Nottingham to Hounslow, then to Dublin, and lastly to Gort. In all these places he was accompanied by his wife, and during nearly all the time by her mother. In April, 1833 the plaintiff's wife was confined with her first child; the troop to which the plaintiff was attached, was ordered just about the time of her confinement to Gort; the plaintiff feeling all the anxiety natural to an affectionate husband on such an occasion, wished to stay with his wife, and absented himself without leave from his troop, for which he was put under arrest. He stayed with her during her confinement, and then went to Gort, where his wife afterwards resided with him. In May, 1833, the defendant was introduced to the plaintiff's at Gort where the defendant was commanding officer of the troop. The situation in which the officers were placed necessarily threw them much together. Mrs. Breslin was very much admired, and the defendant taking advantage to the opportunities that circumstances gave him, had inflicted on the plaintiff that serious injury for which the plaintiff now sought compensation at the hands of the jury. Several officers were then examined for the plaintiff's case, and, among the rest, Lieut. Hankey, from whose evidence we select the following:—I was Lieutenant in the 9th Lancers while the troop was at Gort; it was Captain Carnegie's troop; I was with the regiment at Leeds and Hounslow, and Dublin; I was on terms of intimacy with the plaintiff as a brother officer; his conduct to his wife did not strike me out of the common way; I was on terms of intimacy with Captain Carnegie. When I first went to Gort to Mr. and Mrs. Breslin were in the barracks together; the barrack there is large, it was meant for a squadron; plaintiff and his wife had three or four rooms; Captain Carnegie's bed-room was opposite the plaintiff's bedroom; I generally passed the evenings with them; Captain Carnegie was with them; they sometimes dined with us at the mess; it is not very common for ladies to dine at the mess, but I have known other instances of it; Captain Carnegie latterly passed much of his time at the plaintiff's; that was after his return to Gort in August, my visits also were more frequent; there were hardly any engagements out of the barracks; the barrack-master's wife and Mrs. Breslin, formed the only female society; Mrs. Breslin was a remarkably pretty woman; the plaintiff used often to go to sleep, when we were visiting at his apartment; he was often laughed at for it; I saw Captain Carnegie and Mrs. Breslin paying each other great attentions, but nothing uncommon; I was not remarkably attentive to her; he was more so than I; I never played at cards in her lap; we used to go to bed about 12; I knew that Captain Carnegie had applied for leave of absence at the December; Mrs. Roby was not then Mrs. Breslin was a remarkably pr they amused each other; Capt a very good looking fellow; agreeable manners; he had but his bed-room; the you all the officers; I as no private gig was used at mess-room is co sent it for h certained afterwards th neighb night by Captain Carnegie; to go to dine with a gentleman in burhood; I had been invited, but had ask be excused, on account of a cold; I had no ex pectation that he was about to take her off; did not join in it, nor connive at it—certainly not; I had not the least idea of it; at three o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, the plaintiff left the barracks in a mail-cart, to pursue; I think he told me to get leave of absence; at first, at six o'clock in the morning, and her, Carnegie applied for leave of absence three weeks before he went away; I have been examined before on my oath; it depends on what you call impropriety I upon my oath, if you explain to me what you mean by the word impropriety as Mr. Tebbs did, I should say I never saw them acting with impropriety; according to my own notions I should say yes; according to Mr. Tebbs' notion I should say no; I should call it impropriety for two persons to sit with their knees together on the same sofa; when I was before Mr. Tebbs in Dublin, I was asked whether I had seen any impropriety in her conduct; I asked what he meant by impropriety—to which he answered, "such as putting his hand up her clothes;" I then said that I never saw any impropriety; I never saw any intercourse between them; I never saw any impropriety of any sort, except that of their sitting close her on the same sofa; the was in a tolerably sized room; when I saw the plaintiff the morning after the elopement, he was in great distress of mind; he cried and seemed very much disturbed about it; I do not know how far a man could be disturbed under such circumstance.—Mr. Freeman was then sworn; I know the defendant; he is now living at 241, Regent st.; there is a lady living with him, under the name of Mrs. Carnegie; I formerly knew the same parties living in South Molton street, as Captain and Mrs. Campbell; I am a medical man.—Sir James Scarlett (with whom was Mr. Charles Phillips) addressed the jury for the defendant. He said that if any person imagined that he stood there, or ever had stood there, to justify, or even to palliate, the crime which was the subject of consideration to-day, that person was most egregiously mistaken. He did not wish to say anything whatever that might appear to reflect on the conduct of the husband, but he was bound to do his duty; and he could not help asking the jury whether they thought that the plaintiff had afforded his wife sufficient protection against the probable consequences of the circumstances into which they were thrown by their situation in life? All the parties were young. Mrs. Breslin, when she married, was, in fact only sixteen years of age. She could not have acquired much experience of the world; she could not have had time to become much acquainted with its opinions—with its pleasure or its pains. At such an early age, the plaintiff made her his wife; and, admitting in the fullest manner his affection for her and attention towards her, was it not probable that, conscious as she must afterwards have become of her own beauty—reminded of it, as she must have been, by the admiration of all around her—was it not possible that, when some few years had passed over head, she might imagine that her marriage had not placed her in that high situation which nature had intended her for? Was it not possible that she might think it, was it not likely that she might feel disappointed at the lot to which she had, when so young, bound herself for life? It was impossible for men to tell what were the feelings of women under such circumstances. A woman might appear happy, but it was impossible for any but woman who were intimately acquainted with the family, to know the real sentiments and feelings of a wife towards her husband in such a state of things; and it was for these reasons, therefore, that he must say he considered the case singularly deficient in proof as to the happy condition of the plaintiff and his wife. There were many little indications that the sensitive feelings of females would lead them to observe that would altogether escape the observation of men; and he felt, therefore, justified in a case of this kind, was not very valuable. It was scarcely possible to conceive that, within two months after his first introduction to her, the defendant should have obtained the affections of a married woman—or, however charming she might be, should even have thought of addressing her, if there had been something which left her in a state of mind not exactly so contented and happy as the witnesses who had been this day examined appeared to consider. The defendant and the plaintiff's wife were thrown much into each other's society. She might be some what disappointed in her condition of life? He was a handsome young man paying her frequent and assiduous attentions. The bed-room door of the defendant was opposite the sitting-room door of the plaintiff, and the opportunities of intercourse most numerous. The defendant, although commander of the troop, had no right to be perpetually in the room of the plaintiff. Of course his coming must have been by invitation; there he was, and there the wife was, and met constantly in this manner, as well as times at mess, a place to which he was very unusual for the wives of off What then should have been the husband? He should have pre ble, this frequent visiting; o prevent it, if the visits mu been permitted, at least, h the utmost care that no lib allowed, even for a mom it in evedence, that t defendant had been s one leg of each by the edge of down over it their knee played infl th ed —Ex COU Mr. attend hear an Canterbur was a suit br a solicitor, resi divorce from his had committed adulte nephew, John Alexander Harper.

The case was stated at very great the counsel engaged in the cause, and mense body of evidence was adduced to the different facts and circumstances.

It appeared that Mr. Story and his wife were married at the church of St. Martin-in-the-fields in the year 1807; the husband at that time was 21, and the lady a few years younger; they had six children now living, viz., four sons and two daughters. In the year 1839, John Alexander Harper, who is about 22 years of age, and whose mother is the sister of Mr. Story, returned from the East Indies, and went to reside with his father at Hackney. He was accustomed to visit his uncle (Mr. Story) and his family for several days together, and during such visits he frequently walked alone with Mrs. Story, and it was alleged that many improper and indecent

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familiarities passed between them on those occasions. Early in May, 1831, Mrs. Story, being in delicate health, was recommended by her medical attendants to go to the sea side. It was then determined that she should pay a short visit at the house of Mr. Harper (Alexander's father), and proceed afterwards to Brighton. On the 21st of May she arrived at Mr. Harper's house, and about 11 o'clock the family retired to rest. The bed chambers which were occupied that night by Mrs. Story and John Alexander Harper were opposite to each other, and adjoining to the bed room of Miss Mary Story, another sister of Mr. Story. The rooms of Mrs. and Miss Story were divided by a lath and plaster partition only, against which the head of Miss Story's bed was placed. About 2 o'clock in the morning Miss Story was awoke by a noise, by which she apprehended that some persons were attempting to get into the house; but after an interval she heard the same noise, and then perceived that it proceeded from Mrs. Story's room. Fearing that she might be unwell, Miss Story got out of bed, and went to the partition which divided the bed rooms, and then distinctly heard the voices of Mrs. Story and John Alexander Harper in conversation together and speaking in an endearing tone of voice. Miss Story then went to Mrs. Story's bed room, and, knocking at the door, inquired if she was ill? and Mrs. Story answered she was not. Miss Story then immediately went to John Alexander Harper's bed room, and finding he was not there she returned, and knocked again at the door of Mrs. Story's room, Mrs. Story, after some little delay, unlocked and opened the door; she was then in her night-clothes. Miss Story said that Alexander was not in his bed room, and inquired if Mrs. Story knew where he was? Mrs. Story replied that she did not know, and suggested that he might be in the water-closet. Miss Story, however, observing Mrs. Story's bed to be in great disorder, and one or both of the pillows and part of the bed-clothes lying on the floor, replied, "Oh, no, Mrs. Story, he is not in the water-closet, he must be here somewhere;" and then touched the bed-clothes as they lay on the floor, but finding that he was not under them, she immediately lifted up the valance of the bed, and discovered Alexander Harper, dressed only in his night-shirt, lying along the floor on his stomach, his two hands were folded, and his chin resting on them, and his head was directed towards that part of the valance which had been lifted up. Miss Story feeling indignant at this conduct left the room, observing, as she departed, "Oh, Mrs. Story, I pity you from my heart! I have heard a great deal of you, but never could have believed this!" A few minutes after Miss Story had returned to her own room, she heard a sharp knock at her door, but supposing it to be Alexander, she did not answer it. Soon afterwards she heard a gentle knock, and Mrs. Story said allowed to enter the room. Miss Story then opened her door, and Mrs. Story, on entering the room, said that Alexander had come in to light his candle, and that he had been sitting on the chair at the side of her bed, and that she had been talking to him seriously respecting his conduct, and giving him good advice. Miss Story pointed out to her the enormity of the guilt of adultery between her husband's nephew and herself, and her, if they were only talking, why Alexander was under the bed, and the door locked, candle in the room? Mrs. Story acknowledged it was an awkward situation to be requested Miss Story not to name. replied, "No, Mrs. Story, for the husband and two girls. I cannot; one favour to beg of you, Mrs. leave our house immediately. No, that she could not do making it known." Miss must have been more for she was convinced ever entertained speaking of her, have attempted plied "It mination bject,

The trunks and boxes of Mrs. Story having been forwarded from Brighton to St. Alban's to remove some articles of dress belonging to the daughters, a pocket-book belonging to Mrs. Story was found, and opposite to the date of the 28th of April the following words, written with pencil, in the handwriting of Alexander Harper, were found:—"My dearest Life, I love you.—H."

Mr. Browne, who was instructed to wait on Mrs. Story, and communicate her husband's intention of obtaining a divorce, said—At the outset of our interview, I said that I called upon her on a very painful and distressing occasion. Would to God it had not arisen, but, unfortunately, it was unavoidable, and he then said, "Within an hour after your departure from the hotel for Brighton, a letter came addressed to you there, by the twopenny post, which was delivered to your husband, and which he opened. From the contents of that letter, there is but too much reason to believe that a criminal intercourse has taken place between you and the writer of it;" and he then stated to her the substance of the letter. She replied, "I should like to see the letter." He answered that the original was in her husband's keeping. She said she supposed it was similar to one she received a few days before. He asked if she had got the letter? She said no, that she had destroyed it. The witness observed, in a tone of surprise, "Destroy anonymous letters, Mrs. Story! What, are you in the habit of receiving and destroying anonymous letters?" She answered, she did occasionally. "What!" he replied, "a married woman receive anonymous letters, and destroy them? Have you no suspicion from whom they came? She said, "No; the one I received mentioned that the writer would be at some bazarr, and was anxious to see me, as he had something to communicate." Witness said the letter must have been written by somebody; and it was evidently written so as to leave no doubt on any man's mind as to the nature of the intercourse which existed between the writer and the person to whom it was addressed. Mrs. Story replied, "Well, Mr. Browne, I can assure you nothing has taken place; I know upon whom the suspicion will fall—Mr. Smith." Witness said, "The suspicion does not rest on this letter, Mrs. Story. Your husband in endeavouring to get some clue to the writer of this letter, proceeded to Hackney, and upon inquiry there he found you had been twice from Hackney to the Albany; that on one of those occasions you had been driven there, and had yourself given a letter to the coachman directed to Mr. Smith, with orders to deliver it to him, and if he was not there, to bring back the letter to you. That Mr. Smith was not at home, and that it was brought back and delivered to you. That on the second time you were put down near, and went yourself to the Albany, and shortly after returned to the coach. Mrs. Story replied, "I should like to see the coachman who says all this." Witness replied, there would be no difficulty in that; but unless you feel a conviction that this is untrue, the seeing him can answer no end. Mrs. Story then made a general denial of any criminal interview with Mr. Smith. Witness then said, "But Mrs. Story, there is another case behind more atrocious, one of deeper depravity, probably, than all the numerous cases which have come before the public. It appears that an adulterous intercourse took place between yourself and the nephew of your husband, during your last visit to Hackney." Mrs. Story replied, "I know to what you allude it was with Alexander Harper." On this Mrs. Bridecake, (Mrs. Story's mother,) who was present, seemed surprised, and asked "What's that?" Mrs. Story replied, "Why, mamma, Alexander came into my room, and, coming up to my bed, began to speak to me; I asked him how he dared to come there? he said, 'Oh, I frequently do so with my aunt Mary. I frequent- into her room, and I have been into Mrs. Bell's too;' he then sat down in the arm chair by the side of my bed, and was giving me an account of some races, when the conversation awoke Mary, who came into the room and found him there." Witness immediately observed, "Not sitting in the arm chair, Mrs. Story, but laid under your bed." Mrs. Story said she told him to get under the bed, and further observed, circumstances might be very strong, but thing had ever taken place between them: said, "Why did you not make a ness added, "and alarm the then said, if the circumstan- Witness would be enough, but they here, they from Alexander Harper, I have a letter Mrs. Story asked to pted by his father. ness replied, to m it was addressed? Witness u, Mrs. Story, at New Steyne, Brighton; the letter is written with a view of extorting money, not upon an implied, but a positive threat of divulging what had taken place between you, for he tells you to beware of hesitating to comply with his desire. Mrs. Story was here silent. Witness then stated how the letter had been intercepted, and there was a further communication to municated to her husband's house, and that she would see the proceeding to her husband's Alban's, where she would not or not be received; she said she would not do any thing to hurt her children, and that she would not go to the one Mr. Story supposed, but would go abroad.

It was also stated by some of the witnesses that Mrs. Story was allowed to remain at Brighton in hopes to gain some further evidence respecting the intercourse between her and a gentleman named Smith, as her conduct had been very improper in respect to such a gentleman.

Some of Mr. Story's servants stated that when Mr. Harper visited Mrs. Story at her husband's house they appeared very familiar with each other from the time of his coming until he went. They had frequently seen them in the garden and in different parts of the house alone together, and the servants had often remarked to each other that they seemed like sweethearts, for they used to walk arm-in-arm, and were so very affectionate, but they never saw any thing indecent on either side. They never saw any thing in the conduct of either of them that led to the conclusion that they had formed an adulterous intercourse. They had seen Mr. Harper come out of Mrs. Story's bed room several times in the afternoon, but as she was very ill, and confined to her bed, it did not strike them as improper.

These were the leading circumstances to prove the adultery, and which were clearly laid before the Court by Dr. Dodson and Mr. Ryland.

On the part of Mrs. Story it was contended that the evidence of the adultery was not sufficient to justify the Court in pronouncing a divorce; and that although the circumstances would induce some persons to suppose that a criminal connexion had taken place, such an allegation could not be maintained by evidence. The young man with whom the adultery was alleged to have been committed was playful and boyish, and he was in the practice of running in and out of his sisters' room after they had retired to rest.

On this subject Miss Story was examined, and she stated that Alexander Harper was not, at the time of the transaction referred to, a mere boy in appearance; he looked the age he was; his manners were playful and boyish at times, and he had not that solidity about him that they could wish; they did not in the family treat him as they could an elderly person; he was a most affectionate and good-tempered youth; witness never knew and don't believe that on account of his boyishness or of his seafaring habits liberties were permitted to him not ordinarily conceded by ladies to persons of the other sex. His habits were not seafaring; his manners are generally considered very gentlemanly; he would come into witness's bed-room at night to wish her good night, and he would go into his sisters' rooms after they had retired for the night. Witness did not know that he was particularly in the habit of romping with Mrs. William Harper. He was playful, and occasionally romped with all parts of the family, but witness believed less with her than with any one, and she did not believe they had ever been seen rolling over each other on the carpet in the drawing room at the Jerusalem coffee-house. She never saw it, and can't believe it. She never knew of his going into the bed-room of Mrs Story's daughters. He would go into Mrs. William Harper's, and into his sister's, and into witness's room, but she did not remember his going into the bed-room of any other ladies when staying at their house, except that he went into the bed-room of Mrs. William Bell after she had gone to bed at night, and she very properly put him out; he went in merely as a childish frolic to frighten her, and she insisted on his leaving the room. Alexander Harper, was married on the 6th of last July.

Mrs. Harper, of the Jerusalem coffeehouse, was also examined on this point; she said Alexander Harper is a well-educated young man, and can conduct himself like a gentleman; but I certainly consider him a weak, and his conduct was trifling. He was not considered and treated as a mere boy by me nor by the members of his own family. I do not know, and have no reason to believe, that liberties were permitted to him not ordinarily conceded by ladies to persons of the other sex. He was not in the habit of romping with me; I always kept him at a great distance. I believe he was in the habit of going without ceremony into the bed rooms of ladies when staying at his father's house at Hackney. He has come into my room in that way when I have been staying there: if he had a new coat on, or anything of that kind, he would run into our rooms to show it.

At 4 o'clock, Dr. Addams not having concluded the defence, the case was adjourned till a future day.

JUDGEMENT.

This was a suit originally promoted by Mr. John S. Story, banker, of St. Alban's against Mary, his wife, for a divorce, on the ground of an incestuous adultery pleaded to have been committed by her with Mr. Alexander Harper, at Commons House, Hackney, the residence of the father of Mr. Harper, while Mrs. Story was staying for the benefit of her health. In the Consistory and Arches Courts the husband obtained sentences in his favour, the Judges of each Court pronouncing for the divorce. From these decisions Mrs. Story appealed to this Court, and the commission was opened on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, and Mr. Baron Gurney. Drs. Daubeny and Burnaby were also in the commission.

The marriage of the parties in the suit took place in 1807, and seven children are the issue of the cohabitation.

The King's Advocate and Mr. Ryland, for Mrs. Story, addressed the Court in support of the decisions of the Court below.

Dr. Addams and Mr. Alexander were heard for the appellant, and prayed their lordships to pronounce for the appeal, and to reverse the sentence of the Court below. The learned gentleman (Mr. Alexander), strongly called upon their lordships to consider the great improbability that the house of the father of Mr. Harper should have been chosen to commence an adulterous intercourse between Mrs. Story and Mr. Alexander Harper, and trusted that the decison of their lordships would restore Mrs. Story to her husband, her children, and to that character she had maintained up to the period the alleged adultery took place. He had no doubt that the husband had been deceived, and he therefore trusted their lordships would reverse the decision of the Court below.

Sir J. Dodson replied. He said it was remarked on the other side that it was improbable from the age of Mrs. Story that such a circumstance should have taken place. Now his learned friend (Dr. Addams) was fully aware that where adultery was committed by females, in the majority of cases, it was at about the age of Mrs. Story—that was, about 40. His learned friend could not dispute the fact, and he had had great practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts. He contended that the fact of Mrs. Story denying that Mr. Harper was in the room when Miss Story entered it, at 2 o'clock in the morning, she having overheard an endearing conversation going on between the parties, was in itself a most suspicious circumstance, the young man being at the time under the bed. He felt deeply for Mrs. Story, but she should have thought of her honour and her children before the act was committed. It was true, that if the judgment of the Court below were affirmed, the character and station in life hitherto possessed by Mrs. Story would be lost to her. But in what situation would Mrs. Story be placed if the sentence was reversed? He would be compelled to take to his bed a wife whom he felt convinced had polluted that bed, and would have to make her the guardian of his children. Their lordships had a painful duty to perform, and if mercy could be shown, they would grant it. Unless their lordships were satisfied that adultery had been committed, their lordships would not affirm the sentence of the Court below.

After a long consultation, their lordships rejected the appeal, and affirmed the sentence of the Court below.—*Times, Jan. 6.*

PROGRESS OF MUSIC IN LONDON.

The result of the Amateur Festival discloses some curious and interesting facts, on which much speculation is afloat in the musical world. We have frequently noticed the indications of an increased cultivation of vocal music; such as the sale of popular and cheap editions of well-known classical compositions, as well as the immense addition which, within the last twenty years, has been made to our general stock of vocal harmony, by importations from Germany. Since that time, copies of the sacred compositions of Mozart and Haydn have been circulated by thousands through the kingdom; and several entire oratorios have been translated and brought out. The formation of parties and societies for the practice of this class of music, and above all, the example of the principal Provincials, have contributed to effect an extraordinary change in the musical taste of the Metropolis. We have always anticipated some demonstration of public feeling on this point; but we were not prepared, as we stated in a former article, for such an exhibition of choral power as the late performances displayed. For what is the fact? That a few persons, unknown even by name in musical circles, set up their standard at Exeter Hall, having invited singers and players of all classes to join them in carrying through four sacred performances: several hundred individuals, of more or less competence, at once respond to the summons, and form an effective orchestra. This indicates a degree of previous training, and a diffusion of musical knowledge of the highest branch of the art, of which, we should think, no persons could have formed any conception. It is true that the performers had to tread a beaten path—that the selections comprised only the most familiar choruses of the best-known authors. Still, the common, fashionable vocal education of London, is scarcely such as to fit pupils for even encountering these.

There is another fact worthy of notice. The audiences must have arisen from a class of persons not used in musical exhibitions of this sort. In fact, the Metropolis has not afforded any opportunities of the kind to its tradesmen and shopkeepers. Music has been regarded as a luxury to be exclusively enjoyed by the great and the fashionable. A concert in October would have been regarded as the freak of a mad man; since, at that time, "there is not a creature in town." The result has proved that Cheapside and the Strand will furnish a musical audience, when the Squares are empty.

What will issue from this discovery, must form the subject of interesting speculation. We earnestly hope its effects will be beneficial to the art: and if the power thus called into action be rightly directed and skilfully employed, such must be the result. The late performances indicated the existence of great musical strength, but sad inexperience and ignorance on the part of those who had to use it. We pointed out several proofs of both; many more (some most ludicrous ones) occurred in the progress of the Festival, which it is not now worth while to notice. And if a similar performance were to take place to-morrow, a repetition of similar mistakes would ensue. We therefore earnestly hope, that the managers of this Festival will, on any future occasion, confine themselves to those departments of it which they filled with credit, and leave the direction of their forces to more competent hands. They must take care, at the same time, to avoid any collision with those who would merely turn the affair into a job for their more especial use and benefit: they are, perhaps, as likely to split on this rock as the other. The late Royal Festival is not the only musical job on record, though perhaps carried to a greater extent than usual, and worked out with more diplomatic skill.—*Spectator.*

POLICE—BOW STREET.

A tall, raw-looking bumpkin, was conducted into the office in the course of the day, by a sergeant of the 77th Regiment of Foot, connected with the recruiting service, to be attested as a recruit willing to serve in that regiment, having taken the shilling, and expressed his desire to go "a-sogering."—The Clerk having read over some of the usual questions respecting the qualifications of the recruit, to all of which he received a satisfactory answer, at length came to that which runs as follows:—"Are you willing to be attested to serve in the 77th Regiment of Foot?"—To which the recruit replied in the affirmative, *if he were allowed to play the big drum.*—The Clerk declared that he could make no promise on the subject; and proceeded to repeat the question, desiring that a decisive answer might be returned. He could obtain no other reply than that already given; however, he at length, having in vain endeavoured to persuade the "hawbuck" that he had no control over the appointment, conveyed him before the magistrate.—The Clerk having explained the circumstance,—The Magistrate inquired of the recruit, why he refused satisfactorily to answer the question?—The countryman replied that he would not "list 'nout they would let him play the drum."—The Sergeant stated that he could make no promise on the subject; the officers had informed him that six men were wanted for the band: and he had no doubt, that if the recruit made the proper representations, and was discovered to possess any musical acquirements, he would be selected to fill one of the vacant situations. The recruit still persisted in his refusal to be attested, unless he received an assurance that his services should be called for in the usual manner.—The matter was eventually arranged, however, on the faith of a half promise from the Sergeant, that the "big drum" would in all probability be trusted to the arms of its adorer.—*Examiner, Dec. 15.*

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